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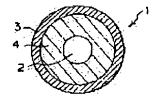
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(54) CONTACT CHARGING MEMBER

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To establish a uniform electrostatic charging for a long period of time by forming a charging layer as an electrostatically bristle implanted body, and preventing facial shaving of a photreceptor in contact charging.

CONSTITUTION: This contact charging member comes in contact with an object to be charged and charges it electrostatically, wherein the charging member is embodied as a roller 1 having an electroconductive elastic layer 4 and an electroconductive charging layer 3 on an electroconductive base member 2, and the charging layer 3 is in a shape of an electrostatically bristle implanted body. It is desirable that the implanted fiber of the charging layer 3 is of a type turned electroconductive by electron conjugate polymer having electroconductivity, also is a fiber spun from a crude fiber material in which an electroconductive filler is dispersed, and is turned electroconductive by a binder resin in which electroconductive filler is dispersed.



Preferably the implanting density M of the charging layer 3 ranges between 4000pcs./cm2 ≤M ≤ one millionpcs./cm2, and the implanted fiber length L of the charging layer 3 between 0.05mm≤L ≤3mm, and the resistance R of the implanted fiber between $1 \times 102\Omega$ cm≤R≤ $1 \times 109\Omega$ cm. Thereby contact with the photoreceptor is improved, and uniform charging can be established.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]
[Claim 1] The contact electrification member characterized by this electrification layer being an Column 1] The contact electrination member characterized by this electrification member which is a contact electrification member which is a contact electrification member electrified in contact with the charged body-ed, and has a conductive electrification layer on a conductive base at this order. [Claim 2] The contact electrification member according to claim 1 whose this transplantation fiber of this electrification layer is fiber electric-conduction-ized by the conductive electronic conductive reports where

conjugate property polymer.

[Claim 3] The contact electrification member according to claim 1 which is fiber to which the hair transplantation fiber of this electrification layer carried out spirning of the fiber raw material

which distributed the conductive filler.

[Claim 4] The contact electrification member according to claim 1 which is fiber which the hair transplantation fiber of this electrification layer electric-conduction-ized by the binding resin

transplantation fiber of this electrification layer electric-conduction-ized by the binding resin which distributed the conductive filler.
[Claim 5] the hair transplantation consistency M of this electrification layer — 04000/cm2 <=M(= — 1 million — /cm2 it is — contact electrification member according to claim 1 to 4.
[Claim 6] The contact electrification member according to claim 1 to 5 whose hair transplantation fiber length L of this electrification layer is 0.05 mm(=L(=3mm.
[Claim 7] The resistance R of the hair transplantation fiber of this electrification layer is 0.25 mm (= L(=3mm.
[Claim 7] The contact electrification member according to claim 1 to 6 which is magnature.

omegacm.

[Claim 8] The contact electrification member according to claim 1 to 8 which is omegacm.

[Claim 8] The contact electrification member according to claim 1 to 7 whose hair transplantation fiber of this electrification layer is super-thin fiber which divided the division nature bicomponent fiber.

[Claim 9] The contact electrification member according to claim 1 to 7 whose hair transplantation fiber of this electrification layer is super-thin fiber which etched fiber.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the contact electrification member which electrifies the charged body-ed uniformly by impressing an electrical potential difference to an electrification member especially in contact with the charged body-ed about the electrification er for image formation. [0002]

[Ooscription of the Prior Art] In image formation equipments, such as electrophotography equipment, corona-electrical-charging equipment and contact electrification equipment are adopted as equipment which electrifies the charged bodies-ed, such as an electrophotography nhoto conductor

[0003] Contact electrification equipment is equipment which the oscillating electrical potential

photo conductor. [0003] Contact electrification equipment is equipment which the oscillating electrical potential difference which superimposed the direct electrical potential difference on the electrification member made to contact the charged body-ed, and superimposed alternating voltage on direct current voltage is impressed [equipment], and electrificate charged body-ed. [0004] In this contact electrification equipment, when direct current voltage is impressed to a contact electrification ember as indicated by JP,63-149669A, for example, the charged body-ed can be electrified by forming the oscillating electric field which have the starting potential of the charged body-ed wide [more than] the electrical potential difference between peaks of electrification between a contact electrification ember and the charged body-ed (0005) The example of a configuration of a contact electrification member is shown below. [0006] Drawing 4 is drawing of longitudinal section of the electrification layers 12 of resistance, while controlling the conductive base 11 which is supporter material (rodding), the conductive elastic layer 13 which has elasticity required in order to form a charged-body-ed side and uniform nip, and resistance of the electrification roller 10. [0007] The elastic layer 13 is the conductive body with which conductive fillers, such as a metallic oxide and carbon black, were distributed by solid-like nubber, such as acrylic nubber, polyurethane nubber, and silicone nubber. [0008] The electrification layer is constituted so that poor electrification may not arise to an image field, even if it is a resistor and the defect of a pinhole etc. occurs in the non-illustrated charged body-ed, while making nubber and resin, such as nylon and urethane, come to distribute conductive fillers (a metallic oxide, carbon black, etc.). [0009] The alectrification layer is constituted as that poor electrification may not arise to an image field, even if it is a resistor and the defect of a pinhole etc. occurs in the non-

development method is shown as explanation of image formation equipment equipped with the abover-mentioned contact electrification roller. [0010] First, <u>drawing 5</u> is contact electrification equipment 20. [0011] An electrification roller is arranged in the photoconductor drum 21 which is the charged body-ed by abbreviation parallel, and a pressure welding is carried out to a photoconductor drum by fixed contact nip width of face. Here, the pressure welding is performed by the pressurization spring 22 located in the both ends of the conductive base of an electrification roller.

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resulted in prevention

(0023) Then, in contact electrification, this invention prevents front ****** of a photo conductor, and aims at offering the electrification member from which electrification uniform in

[0024]
[Means for Solving the Problem] That is, the 1st this invention is a contact electrification member electrified in contact with the charged body-ed, and is a contact electrification member characterized by this electrification layer being an electrostatic-frocking object in the contact electrification member which has a conductive elactrification layer on a conductive elactrification layer on a conductive base at this order. Front ***** of a photo conductor is prevented by this configuration. configuration.
[0025] The 2nd this invention is the case of the fiber which the hair transplantation fiber of an

electrification layer electric-conduction-ized by the conductive electronic conjugate property polymer in the 1st this invention. [0026] The 3rd this invention is the case of the fiber to which the heir transplantation fiber of an

electrification layer carried out spinning of the fiber raw material which distributed the conductive filler in the 1st this invention.

[0027] The 4th this invention is the case of the fiber which the hair transplantation fiber of an electrification layer electric—conduction—ized by the binding resin which distributed the

conductive filler in the 1st this invention.

[0028] For the 5th this invention, it sets to the 1st thru/or the 4th this invention, and the hair transplantation consistency M of an electrification layer is 2 2<=M<=1 million 04000 book /

[0029] in the 1st thru/or the 5th this invention, the hair transplantation fiber length L of an electrification layer of the 6th this invention is the case of 0.05 mm<=L<=3mm. (0030] The 7th this invention is set to the 1st thru/or the 6th this invention, and the resistance R of the hair transplantation fiber of an electrification layer is 1x102. omegacm<=R<=1x109 it is

the case of omegaem.
[0031] The 8th this invention is the case of the super—thin fiber into which the hair transplantation fiber of an electrification layer divided the division nature bicomponent fiber in the 1st thru/or the 7th this invention.
[0032] The 9th this invention is the case of the super—thin fiber into which the hair transplantation fiber of this electrification layer etched fiber in the 1st thru/or the 7th this

transplantation fiber of this electrification layer etched fiber in the 1st thru/or the 7th this invention.

[0033] Hereafter, this invention is explained to a detail.

[0034] The electrostatic-frocking object of this invention is acquired by using electrostatic attraction and making the staple fiber fundamentally electrified under high electric-field conditions draw in and enchor to the base fabric of a counter electrode.

[0035] The fiber used in this invention is a synthetic fiber, a natural fiber, a semi-synthetic fiber, a regenerated fiber, etc. When an example is given, as a synthetic fiber, there are polyolefines, such as polyester, such as polyamides, such as nylon 6, Nylon 86, Nylon 12, Nylon 48, and an aramid system, and PET, PE, and PP, a poly vinyl alcohol system, a polyvinyl chloride and a vinylidene system, a polyacrylonitrika system, polyohenylene sulfide, polyurethane, poly fluoro ethylene, a carbon fiber, a glass fiber, etc. first, for example. As a natural fiber, there are silk, cotton, wool, hemp, etc., for example, As a semi-synthetic fiber, acetate etc. has rayon, cuprammonium rayon, etc. as a regenerated fiber.

[0038] these fiber is independent — or two or more kinds can be combined and it can use.

[0037] In this invention, the compound nature fiber obtained by carrying out compound spinning of two or more kinds of resin raw materials can be used. Since the super-thin fiber which it comes to etch by chemical technique especially, or division nature super-thin fiber hish it is excellent in endurance as contact nature and an electrification member with a photo conductor, it can raise the endurance of an electrification member.

[0038] Here, as for the pitch diameter of super-thin fiber, it is desirable that it is 0.05–10 micrometers. A fiber pitch diameter is the value which performed electron microscope

[0012] In the state of this pressurization, an electrification roller carries out follower rotation at luctor drum which rotates at a predetermined process speed, and electrifies the

front face of a photoconductor drum serially.

[0013] Moreover, in the case of the electrification member of the blade configuration contacted in the state of immobilization, contact pressure is adjusted besides the pressurization spring by the amount of blade invasion to a photo conductor.

[0014] <u>Drawing 6</u> is the schematic diagram of a laser beam printer equipped with the above-

d contact electrification equipment.

mentioned contact electrification equipment.

[0015] Scan exposure of the photoconductor drum by which electrification processing was carried out with contact electrification equipment 20 is carried out by the laser light 31, and an electrostatic latent image is formed in a photoconductor drum front face. An electrostatic latent image is developed as a toner image by the developer 32 (reversal development), and a toner image is imprinted by the imprint material 34 with which the pressure-welding section of imprint equipment 33 and a photoconductor drum is fed.

[0016] Here, the transfer residual toner on a photoconductor drum is removed by the cleaning member 35, and the next image formation is equipped with a photoconductor drum. After the imprint material 34 by which the toner image was imprinted is conveyed by the anchorage device 36 and receives fixing of a toner image, it serves as an image formation object and is discharged outside the plane.

outside the plane. [0017]

n(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, the contact electrification member which

[Problem(a) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, the contact electrification member which has the electrification layer formed with the above mentioned resin or the rubberfiles substance might wear the photoconductor drum front face by long-term use. Generally the photo conductor as the charged body-ed consists of a charge generating layer and a charge transportation layer which conveys a charge to a photo conductor front face, the photo conductor front face according to wear in that transportation efficiency will fall if the charge transportation layer located in a photo conductor front face receives wear for the above-mentioned reason **e** — it can delete — poor electrification is caused.

[0018] As a cause of wear, the pressure-welding rotation by the contact electrification member is pointed out. In contact electrification, since it becomes conditions to contact an electrification member to a photo conductor in obtaining sufficient electrification nature at homogeneity, let pressurization to the photo conductor of an electrification member be an indispensable means. [0019] The electrification member which consists of a nonvover fabric is indicated by JP,6–274009.A Since there is little wear of a photo conductor compared with the electrification member which consists of the aforementioned resin, this fiber electrification member can delete a front face, and effectiveness is in prevention. However, since it was in contact with the photo member which consists of the aforementioned resin, this fiber electrification member can delete a front face, and effectiveness is in prevention. However, since it was in contact with the photo conductor in the state of immobilization, the problem was in long-term homogeneity electrification nature. Moreover, puherized coal, such as a transfer residual toner, tended to adhere, and the fault of poor electrification occurring by this was pointed out. [0020] Although the electrification brush which transplanted hair in fiber is indicated by the U.S. Pat. No. 4371252 specification, since the whole surface is equipped with the electrode layer for impressing an electrical potential difference to a hair transplantation object tooth back (base material side), when the defect of a pinhole etc. arises in a photo conductor, leak may occur, and

material side), when the defect of a pinhole etc. arises in a photo conductor, leak may occur, and being charged may become poor.

(0021) The non-contact electrification member which consists of a nonwoven fabric as the fiber aggregate is proposed by JP,6-27782.A. In the case of a non-contact type, since it is charged to homogeneity, it is necessary to maintain precise non-contact spacing (gap) but, and in the above-mentioned fiber aggregate, it is difficult.

[0022] Moreover, the electrification member which used for the elastic layer the low degree-of-hardness subber from which hip width of face sufficient also with low contact pressure in order to suppress surface wear of a photo conductor is obtained, and foam is proposed, fundamental by the effect of fricative which works between the electrification layers and photo conductors which consist of a resin layer, although photo conductor **** is conventionally eased by low degree-of-hardness-ization of an elastic layer compared with elegance — it can delete and has

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photography, chose ten places as arbitration, measured ten diameters per place more of fiber.

photography, chose ten places as arbitration, measured ten diameters per place more of fiber, and averaged each measured value. [0039] As a former example, the bicomponent fiber (sea island fiber is called henceforth) of a sea-island type with which two or more super-thin fiber is obtained by alkali atching is mentioned. When hydrolysis nature resin and the pars insularis consist of un-hydrolyzing nature resin and Kaifu processes under alkali the sea island fiber for which a fiber cross section takes sea island structure, Kaifu is removed and two or more pars insularis appears as super-thin fiber. Although the latter bicomponent fiber (division fiber is called henceforth) can be divided into plurality by the physical force or a physical chemical treatment, as for the number of fiber (the number of segments) made super-thin, it is desirable that it is 1-100 so that sufficient reinforcement can be maintained.

Although the latter bloomponent her (division her is called hencelorth) can be divided into phrality by the physical force or a physical chemical treatment, as for the number of fiber (the number of segments) made super-thin, it is desirable that it is 1–100 so that sufficient reinforcement can be maintained.

[0040] Division fiber carried out melting compound spinning of the thermoplastics of immiscible nature like polyester and nylon, and has performed heat shrink processing. A fiber cross section has the configuration which each thermoplastics arranged by turns, and two or more super-thin fiber is obtained by physical filamentation processing after hair transplantation.

[0041] Such technique can be used together although the approach of giving the binding resin which distributed the approach 3 conductivity filler which gives the electronic conjugate property polymer (s conductive polymer is called hereafter) of approach 2 conductivity which transplants hair in the conductive fiber which carried out spinning of the fiber raw material which distributed 1 conductivity filler as the approach, for example although the electrostatic-frocking object was electric-conduction-rized in this invention to a hair transplantation body surface to a fiber front face etc. is mentioned. Especially, especially, the approach of 2 is desirable.

[0042] After processing the fiber before hair transplantation into the approach and hair transplantation object which are electric-conduction-rized, there is the approach of electric-conduction-rizing etc. in electric conduction-rized, there is the approach of electric-conduction-rizing etc. in electric conduction-rized there is the poly thiophene, the poly quinoline, polyphenylene, poly naphthylene, polypacethylene, a polyphenylene sulfide, the poly aniline, polyphenylene in ynlyene, the polymerization object of these monomer derivative, etc., and these are independent — or two or more kinds can be combined and it can use.

[0043] the above-mentioned binding resin is oleffine resin, scr

by which catalyst processing was carried out in advance, here — a monomer — a gaseous phase — and fiquefied — either can contact.

[0048] It sets to this invention and is the hair transplantation consistency M 2<=M<=1 million 04000 book / cm/cm 2 By carrying out, while preventing photo conductor table ******, more uniform electrification sture is maintainable in the long run.

[0047] Although a touch area with a photo conductor increases with the increment in a hair transplantation consistency, it is especially the hair transplantation consistency M 04000/cm2 if it carries out above, electrification will become homogeneity more. Moreover, it is 2 1 million [/cm]. In the high density hair transplantation to exceed, contact of hair transplantation fiber increases, a touch area with a photo conductor does not increase more than it, either, and electrification homogeneity also settles in a fixed condition, then, the hair transplantation consistency M — 04000/cm2 <=M<= 1 million = /cm2 it is — things are desirable.

[0048] The fiber of the electrostatic-frocking object of this invention bears the role which a photo conductor is contacted [role] and electrifies a photo conductor front face in the purpose

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potential. In order to perform homogeneity electrification efficiently, it is necessary to form nip suitable between an electrification member and a photo conductor, and to enlarge the touch area to the photo conductor of fiber. Therefore, as for the tip of each fiber, it is desirable that it is and, as for the hair transplantation fiber length L, for that purpose, it is desirable mm<=L<=3mm. When fiber length exceeds 3mm, fiber may become entangled at the time of electrostatic frocking, and uniform hair transplantation may become difficult industrially

[0050] It is the resistance R of an electrostatic-frocking object 1×102 When it is made smaller than omegacm, it is completely satisfactory to photo conductor table ****** or homogeneity electrification, but when the defect of a pinhole etc. exists in a photoconductor drum, an electrification current may concentrate on a defective part and it may become poor partially charging it. Moreover, it is Resistance R 1x109 When it is made larger than omegacm, in order to make homogeneity electrification attain, electrical-potential-difference impression higher to before is needed. Then, the fiber resistance R of an electrostatic-frocking object is 1x102.

before is needed. Inen, the fiber resistance in or an encoded state of second of contract of the configuration of ws then, and the sample volume.

[0052] Hereafter, the contact electrification member of this invention is explained using drawing. [0053] <a href="mailto:pression-size-super-s

[0054] The electrification roller 1 consists of a conductive base 2, a conductive elastic layer 4, and a conductive electrification layer 3.

[0055] The conductive electrification layer 3 is the electrostatic-frocking object by which

conductive processing was carried out, and an electrostatic-frocking object by which conductive processing was carried out, and an electrostatic-frocking object is processed according to a series of processes of a fiber cut process, the adhesives grant process to a base fabric, an electrostatic-frocking process, and a desiccation process.

[0058] The electrostatic-frocking object of drawing | is produced by transplanting hair electrostatic, after applying the adhesives of emulsion systems, such as an acrylic, or a solvent system to the hair transplantation base fabric processed so that it might suit in the shape of [of a conductive elastic layer] surface type.

[0057] Here, although there are resin treatment objects such as textile fobies, a conjugate

a conductive elastic layer] surface type.

[0057] Here, although there are resin treatment objects, such as textile fabrics, a nonwoven fabric, plastics, rubber, etc. which consist of fiber, rubber workpiece, a metal, etc. as a hair transplantation base fabric, these are processible into the target member configurations, such as the shape of the shape of a sheet, or a tube.

[moss] transplantation is in a consible to anoth the above-mentioned adhesives to a conductive

the shape of the shape of a sheet, or a tube.

[0.58] Moreover, it is also possible to apply the above-mentioned adhesives to a conductive base or an elastic layer, and to carry out direct electrostatic frocking to the front face of a conductive base or the front face of an elastic layer.

[0.59] As for the conductive elastic layer 4, an electrification member consists of a spring material so that may be obtained by stability in the long run in the target nip width of face to a photo conductor.

[0060] As a spring material, synthetic rubber, natural rubber, etc., such as EPDM, NBR, isobutylene isoprene rubber, acrylic rubber, polyurethane rubber, polybutadiene, styrene-butadiene rubber, acrylonitrie butadiene rubber, polychloroprene, polyisoprene, isobutylene polyisoprene rubber, a flororoubber, and silicone rubber, are mentioned, for example. [0061] These spring materials may be made to foam in the suitable diameter of a cell using a foaming agent if needed. A spring material distributes an electric conduction agent and can carry out [****]—izing.

[0062] there is carbon powder, such as metallic-compounds powder, such as fine particles and

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textile fabrics with a width of face of 1cm by the downing method.
[0075] resistance of hair transplantation fiber — 3×103 omegacm and a hair transplantation consistency — 12,000/cm2 it was.

[0079] This was twisted around the urethane rubber roller (phi 11) which distributed conductive carbon in the shape of a spiral, and the electrification roller was produced.

[0078] This was twisted around the urethane rubber roller (phi 11) which distributed conductive carbon in the shape of a spiral, and the electrification roller was produced.

[0077] Electrostatic frocking of the acrylic fiber (20 micrometers) which distributed [example 6] conductivity carbon was carried out by the same approach as an example 5.

[0078] resistance of hair transplantation fiber — 5x108 omegacm and a hair transplantation consistency — 16,000/cm2 it was.

[0079] This was stuck so that a blade with a nip width of face of Smm might be covered, and the electrification blade was produced. The NBR sheet (thickness of 2mm) with which the blade distributed conductive carbon to the metal plate is formed.

[0080] Each component of [example 7] nylon 6 and polyethylene terephthalate cut into 0.5mm the division fiber of the Orange cross-section configuration with eight segments and a single-yam pitch diameter of 1 micrometer located by turns. Electrostatic frocking of this was carried out to the nylon textile fabrics twisted around the front face of a conductive rubber roller (phi 11) by the same approach as an example 1. After electrostatic frocking in high-pressure fluid is injected for division fiber, fiber is divided, and it is 2 300,000 hair transplantation

17) by the same approach as an example 1. After electrostatic frocking, a high-pressure fluid is injected for division fiber, fiber is divided, and it is 2 300,000 hair transplantation consistencies/cm. The hair transplantation object was acquired.

[0081] Next, conductive processing is performed by the same approach as an example 1, and it is fiber resistance 1×106 it adjusted to omegacm.

[0082] The [example 8] acrylic fiber (15 micrometers) was cut into 0.8mm, and electrostatic frocking was carried out to the polyester textile-fabrics roller (phi 11) twisted around rodding by the same transplanting-hair method as an example 1, a hair transplantation consistency —

2000 — /cm2 it was - /cm2 it was .

20,000 — /cm2 it was.

[0083] Next, the spray cost of the N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone solution which dissolved the conductive poly aniline in the fiber front face 1% of the weight is carried out rotating the above-mentioned hair transplantation roller, and it is fiber resistance \$x107 ft adjusted to omegacm.

[0084] Electrostatic frocking of the sea istand fiber (0.3 micrometers of diameters of parsissularis super-thin fiber) which consists of [example 9] polyethylene terephthalate (Kaifu) and mylon 6 (pars insularis) was carried out to nylon 6 textile fabrics with a width of face of 1cm by the same approach as an example 8. This was dipped in 3% of the weight of the sodium-hydroxide water solution (90 degroes C), polyethylene terephthalate was hydrolyzed, and the super-thin fiber of nylon 6 was obtained.

[0085] Next excent [all] having set catabutic-respection time amount with a purpole stand as a feet.

[0085] a fiber consistency — 350,000 -- /cm2 it was.

[0086] Next, except [all] having set catalytic-reaction time amount with a pyrrole steam as for 40 minutes in conductive processing of an example 1, electric conduction-ization is performed by the same approach and it is 1x107. It considered as the conductor of omegaem.

[0087] This was twisted around the NBR roller (phi 11) which distributed conductive carbon in the shape of a spiral, and the electrification roller was produced.

[0088] After dilute hydrochloric acid washed the division fiber of the [example 10] example 7, it was immersed in 15% of the weight of the copper chloride water solution kept warm by 70 degrees C for 2 hours, and the copper chloride component was made to adsorb.

[0089] The above-mentioned fiber was set to the well-closed container and deoxidizing it) filled with the pyrrole steam, it was left for 20 hours, and the polymerization reaction was

it) filled with the pyrrole steam, it was left for 20 hours, and the polymerization reaction was performed. After the reaction, after fully washing by pure water and ethanol, it dried at 100

performed. After the reaction, and they depres C.

[0090] Next, the fiber which carried out electric conduction processing was cut into 0.5mm, an electrostatic frocking was carried out to the polyester textile fabrics twisted around the front face of a conductive rubber roller (phi 11).

transplantation is 2 300,000 fiber consistencies/cm. The hair transplantation object was

fiber of metal systems, such as aluminum, palladium, iron, copper, and silver, a zinc oxide, oxidization tin, titanium oxide, copper sulfide, and zinc sulfide, acetylene black, KETCHIEN black. PAN system carbon, and pitch system carbon, in an electric conduction agent, and independent in these — or two or more kinds can be combined and it can use.

[0063] <u>Drawing 2</u> is an electrification blade and the electrostatic—frocking object as a condu

electrification layer 3 is formed in the conductive blade-like base 1 through the conductive efastic laver 4.

etastic layer 4.

[0044] <u>Drawing 3</u> is the electrification member of a belt configuration. The conductive base 1 consists of a supple metal belt, and the conductive electrification layer 3 by which electrostatic frocking was carried out to the conductive elastic layer 4 is formed in the front face. 5 is a drive roll, 6 is a follower roll, it rotates with a drive roll and the electrification member of a belt configuration electrifies a photo conductor (un-illustrating).

(Example)

Nylon fiber with a [example 1] fiber pitch diameter of 17 micrometers was cut into 0.4mm, and electrostatic frocking was carried out to the polyester textile fabrics twisted around the front face of a conductive rubber roller (phi 11). A rise type hair transplantation machine is used, and face of a conductive rubber roller (ph 11). A rise type hair transplantation machine is used, and it carries out, making a circumferencial direction rotate the body (polyester textile fabrics) which carried out the coat of the acrylic ester adhesives transplanted hair, and hair transplantation is 2 10,000 fiber consistencies/cm. The hair transplantation object was produced. [0066] Here, a conductive rubber roller is EPDM which carried out mixed distribution of the

conductive carbon black at the diameter metal heart of 6mm made from stainless stee

(0067) After the obtained hair transplantation roller sank into the ferric chloride water solution of 5 % of the weight of concentration for 30 minutes and made the ferric chloride component give a fiber front face, it was gently put on the well-closed container filled with the pyrrole steam which is the precursor of conductive polypyrrole, and performed a pyrrole steam and catalytic reaction is the precursor of conductive polypyrrole, and performed a pyrrole steam and catalytic reaction for 2 hours. The nitrogen purge (deoxidation) of the inside of a container has been carried out in order to prevent the own oxidation of a pyrrole.

[0088] The hair transplantation roller was dried at 110 degrees C after the reaction for 30 minutes after fully washing by pure water and ethanol, respectively.

[0089] Resistance of hair transplantation fiber is 5x106, it was omegacin.

[0070] In the [examples 2 and 3] example 1, the roller with which the fiber consistencies of an electrostatic forceline solviest differ was expected.

electrostatic-frocking object differ was produced. The detail was arranged to Table 1. [0071]

去1 実施例1 1万本/cm¹ 0. 3万本/cm³ 突施例 2 突施织3 5万本/cm²

[0072] In the [example 4] example 1, the electrostatic-frocking object was electric-conduction-ized using the scrylic resin which distributed conductive oxidation tin instead of conductive polypyrrole. The spray solution was prepared in 30 % of the weight of oxidation tin, and viscosity of 100cps, and carried out the thin layer coat to the fiber front face of the rotating hair ntation roll.

[0073] Resistance of hair transplantation fiber is 5x107. It was omegacm.
[0074] The pitch-diameter polypropylene fiber of 23 micrometers which distributed [example 5] conductivity carbon was cut into 0.5mm, and electrostatic frocking was carried out to nylon

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[0092] Here, the conductive rubber roller used the same roller as an example 1, [0093] Fiber resistance is 1x107. It was omegacm. [0094] [Example 11] The 30-micrometer rayon fiber was electric-conduction-ized by the same

approach as an example 10, and the electrostatic-frocking object was acquired (20,000 hair transplantation consistencies/cm 2, resistance 1x106 omegacm).

[0095] After cutting into 0.5mm the fiber used in the [example 1 of comparison] example 6, and

the same conductive acrylic fiber, it distributed to acrylic ester resin and the coat was carried out to nylon textile fabrics.

(0096) This was twisted around the urethane rubber roller (phi 11) which distributed conductive carbon, and the electrification roller was produced.

[0097] The dipping coat of an example 4 and the same conductive oxidization tin distribution

acrylic resin was carried out to the same conductive rubber roller as the [example 2 of comparison] example 1, and an average of 200-micrometer thickness was formed. Next, in order to roughen this front face, mechanical polishing was carried out, and ten-point average surface roughness (Rz) by JIS (B0601) was set to 50 micrometers.

[0098] Thin layer polish of the electrification roller produced in the example 1 of the [example 3 of comparison] comparison was carried out, and the acrylic fiber was deposited on the roller

front face.
[0099] The image formation equipment (laser beam printer) which shows the [evaluation approach] electrification roller in drawing was equipped, and the photoconductor drum was made to contact by Ikg of pressure-welding loads.

[0100] Image formation equipment (laser beam printer) was used having converted into process totion image formation equipment (laser beam printer) was used having converted into process speed; 18 sheet /, min, and resolution,6004pi. The predeterminad electrical potential difference was impressed to the electrification roller which carries out follower rotation to rotation of a photo conductor, and front ****** and image quality of a photo conductor were investigated. [0101] in addition, it attached in the protection fixture which improved the contact electrification equipment only for rollers, and was made to contact in the state of immobilization to a photo conductor about an electrification blade.

conductor about an electrification blade.

[0102] - image appearance — carrying out — three conditions of environmental; high-humidity/temperature H/H (32.5 degrees C, 85%), ordinary temperature normal-relative-humidity N/N (23 degrees C, 60%), and low-humidity/temperature L/L (15 degrees C, 10%).

[0103] - applied-voltage: — AC1.8 kVpp+DC-700V and **** durable; — 10 k sheet durability and durable ovaluation: — RIFUREKU meter (the Tokyo Denshoku Co., Ltd. make, TC-60S) was used, the whiteness degree of the transfer paper white section after a print and the whiteness degree of the transfer paper white section after a print and the whiteness degree of the transfer paper before a print were measured, and fogging (%) was computed from both difference. If fogging becomes 5% or more, it will pose a problem in image quality.

[0104] Evaluation criteria are the following dyadic eyes.

2) Image fogging evaluation when performing image **** for the electrification member after fogging of an initial image, and durability by the photoconductor drum of non-durability as fogging by the durable electrification member.

[0105] Image quality was evaluated in four steps bordering on fogging 5% (Table 2).

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送2 (ドラム別れと研覧の評価レベル)

高かカプリ	〇;~2未済(良好な衝質)
	〇:2~5洪勇
	△:5~8未満
	×:8以上(借電不良回像)

(Unit %)
[0107] The evaluation result of a [evaluation result] example was arranged to Table 3. [0103] The evaluation result of a [evaluation result] example was arranged to Table 3. [0108] When the durability test was performed by the electrification member which uses an electrostatic-frocking object as an electrification layer, among durability, image fogging resulting from photo conductor **** is in the normal range (less than [fogging 5%]), and was able to prevent photo conductor **** in the long run. [0109] When the sax slated fiber (example 9) as division fiber (example 7) or etching fiber which is super-thin fiber was used, in three environments, good image quality was acquired altogether, and high definition even with after [still more equivalent to the early stages of durability] durability was able to be maintained.

and nigh definition even with earlier (such that is a superior of the control of

also in the electrication blade system (example 6) which contacted the photo conductor in the state of immobilization, and high definition was obtained.

[0111] The evaluation result of the example of a comparison is shown in Table 4.

[0112] The conductive staple fiber for hair transplantation was distributed to resin, and in the electrification member which roughened the roller front face, it went on, front ****** of a photo conductor could be deleted, and fogging of a reason occurred frequently.

[0113] When resin was made to distribute a staple fiber (example 1 of a comparison), electrification patter fall remembers.

electrification nature fell remarkably. Electrification nature sufficient by the member of the example 3 of a comparison which this member was ground [example] and deposited fiber on the front face, or the example 2 of a comparison which carried out surface roughening was not obtained. [0114]

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	N/N H/H	0	0	0
突絡例11		0	0	0
	N/N	0	0	0
	H/H	0	0	0

(0115)

表4 比較例の固質評価結果

比較何	梨 境	耐久起因の	ドラム削れ 起因のカブ リ評価	
<u></u>	ļ 1	初期	耐久後	耐久後
比較何1	L/L N/N H/H	۵ 0 ۵	× Δ ×	۵ ×
比較何2	L/L N/N H/H	Δ Ο Δ	۵ ۵ ×	Δ Δ ×
比較何3	L/L N/N H/H	Δ Ο Δ	Δ Δ ×	Δ Δ ×

[Effect of the Invention] The effectiveness that the electrification member which consists of an electrostatic-frocking object of this invention prevents front ****** of a photo conductor in the long run is acquired.

[0117] Furthermore, contact nature with a photo conductor is good, and the effectiveness of electrifying homogeneity is also acquired.

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表3 (実施費の調費評価結果)

ドラム別れ 保田のカフ

帝電部材 品 境 帝能起辺のカプリ肝振

AC1. BATOD+DC-700V EDIE リ評価 初月 耐久技 股人技 実施行 1 0 0 H/H 0 0 0 0 0 0 н/н 突進列 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 H/H 突落例 4 0 0 o

0 0 H/H 0 実路例 5 o 00 00 00 н/н

0 0 00 н/н

N/N 0 0 0 0 0

实施例 9 L/L N/N 0 0

00 **実施例10** L/L

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely. 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated. 3.h the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]
[Drawing 1] It is the sectional view of the electrification roller of this invention.
[Drawing 2] It is the first view and side elevation of an electrification blade of this invention.
[Drawing 3] It is the sectional view of the electrification belt of this invention.
[Drawing 3] It is the sectional view of the conventional electrification roller.
[Orawing 6] It is the block diagram of the principal part of a laser beam printer equipped with contact electrification equipment.
[Oscription of Notations]

1 Contact Electrification Roller of this Invention

2 Conductive Base (Rodding)

3 Conductive Electrification Layer (Electrostatic-Frocking Object)

4 Conductive Elastic Layer

10 The Conventional Electrification Roller

11 Conductive Elastic Layer

20 Contact Electrification Equipment

21 Photo Conductor (Photoconductor Drum)

22 Pressurdation Spring

23 Power Source

31 Isser Light

32 Developer

31 Laser Light
32 Developer
33 Imprint Equipment
34 Imprint Material
35 Cleaning Equipment
36 Anchorage Device

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(54) 【発明の名称】 接触帯電部材

(57)【要約】

【目的】 接触帯電において、感光体の表面削れを防止 し、長期的に均一な帯電が得られる帯電部材を提供す る。

【構成】 被帯電体に当接し帯電させる接触帯電部材であって、導電性基体上に導電性弾性層および導電性帯電層をこの順に有する接触帯電部材において、該帯電層が静電値毛体である接触帯電部材。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 被帯電体に当接し帯電させる接触帯電部材であって、導電性基体上に導電性弾性層および導電性帯電層をこの順に有する接触帯電部材において、該帯電層が静電値毛体であるととを特徴とする接触帯電部材。

【請求項2】 該帯電層の植毛繊維が、導電性の電子共役性ポリマーで導電化した繊維である請求項1記載の接触帯電部材。

【請求項3】 該帯電層の植毛繊維が、導電性フィラーを分散させた繊維原材料を紡糸した繊維である請求項1 記載の接触帯電部材。

【請求項4】 該帯電層の植毛繊維が、導電性フィラーを分散した結着樹脂で導電化した繊維である請求項1記 載の接触帯電部材。

【請求項5】 該帯電層の値毛密度Mが、0.4万本/cm² ≤M≤100万本/cm² である請求項1乃至4記載の接触帯電部材。

【請求項6】 該帯電層の植毛繊維長Lが、0.05mm≦L≦3mmである請求項1乃至5記載の接触帯電部材。

【請求項7】 該帯電層の植毛繊維の抵抗Rが、1×1 0°Ωcm≦R≦1×10°Ωcmである請求項1乃至 6記載の接触帯電部材。

【請求項8】 該帯電層の植毛繊維が、分割性複合繊維を分割した極細繊維である請求項1乃至7記載の接触帯電部材。

【請求項9】 該帯電層の植毛繊維が、繊維をエッチングした極細繊維である請求項1乃至7記載の接触帯電部材。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、画像形成のための帯電部材に関し、特に被帯電体に当接し帯電部材に電圧を印加することで被帯電体を一様に帯電させる接触帯電部材に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】電子写真装置などの画像形成装置においては、電子写真感光体などの被帯電体を帯電させる装置として、コロナ帯電装置および接触帯電装置が採用されている。

【0003】接触帯電装置は、被帯電体に当接させた帯電部材に直接電圧、または直流電圧に交流電圧を重畳した振動電圧を印加して被帯電体を帯電させる装置である。

【0004】かかる接触帯電装置においては、例えば特別昭63-149669号公報に開示されているように、直流電圧を接触帯電部材に印加した時に、被帯電体の帯電開始電圧の2倍以上のビーク間電圧を有する振動電界を接触帯電部材と被帯電体との間に形成することによって、被帯電体を帯電させることができる。

【0005】以下に接触帯電部材の構成例を示す。

【0006】図4は、帯電部材としての帯電ローラの縦断面図である。帯電ローラ10は、支持部材(芯金)である導電性基体11と、被帯電体面と均一なニップを形成するために必要な弾性を有する導電性弾性層13と、帯電ローラ10の抵抗を制御する中抵抗の帯電層12で構成されている。

【0007】弾性層13は、アクリルゴム、ウレタンゴム、シリコーンゴムなどのソリッド状ゴムに金属酸化物やカーボンブラックなどの導電性フィラーが分散された 導電性体である。

【0008】帯電層は、ナイロンやウレタンなどのゴムや樹脂に導電性フィラー(金属酸化物、カーボンブラックなど)を分散させてなる中抵抗体であり、不図示の被帯電体にピンホールなどの欠陥が発生しても画像領域に帯電不良が生じないよう構成されている。

【0009】次に、上記接触帯電ローラを備える画像形成装置の説明として、反転現像方式を採用するレーザー ピームプリンターの構成例を示す。

20 【0010】まず、図5は、接触帯電装置20である。 【0011】帯電ローラは、被帯電体である感光ドラム 21に略平行に配設され、一定の当接ニッフ幅で感光ド ラムに圧接される。ことで、圧接は帯電ローラの導電性 基体の両端部に位置する加圧バネ22によって行われて いる。

【0012】との加圧状態で帯電ローラは所定のプロセススピードで回転する感光ドラムに従動回転して感光ドラムの表面を逐次帯電させる。

【0013】また、固定状態で当接されるブレード形状 30 の帯電部材の場合は、加圧バネの他に感光体に対するブレード侵入量により当接圧が調整されている。

【0014】図6は、上記接触帯電装置を備えるレーザービームプリンターの概略図である。

【0015】接触帯電装置20で帯電処理された感光ドラムはレーザー光31により走査露光され、感光ドラム表面に静電潜像が形成される。静電潜像は、現像装置32によりトナー像として現像(反転現像)され、トナー像は、転写装置33と感光ドラムとの圧接部に給送されてくる転写材34に転写される。

0 【0016】ととで、感光ドラム上の転写残トナーはクリーニング部材35化よって除去され、感光ドラムは次の画像形成に備えられる。トナー像が転写された転写材34は定着装置36に搬送され、トナー像の定着を受けた後、画像形成物となって機外に排出される。

[0017]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところで、前記した樹脂やゴム状物質で形成された帯電層を有する接触帯電部材は、長期使用により感光ドラム表面を磨耗させることがあった。一般に被帯電体としての感光体は、電荷発生50 層と電荷を感光体表面に輸送する電荷輸送層からなる。

感光体表面に位置する電荷輸送層が、上記の理由により 磨耗を受けると輸送効率が低下したり、磨耗による感光 体表面の削れは帯電不良を引き起こす。

【0018】磨耗の原因としては、接触帯電部材による 圧接回転が指摘されている。接触帯電において、十分な 帯電性を得るには帯電部材を感光体に均一に接触させる ととが条件となるために、帯電部材の感光体への加圧は 必要不可欠な手段とされている。

【0019】特開平6-274009号公報には、不織布からなる帯電部材が開示されている。この繊維帯電部 10 材は、前記の樹脂からなる帯電部材に比べ感光体の磨耗が少ないため表面の削れ防止に効果がある。しかし、感光体に固定状態で接触しているために長期的な均一帯電性に問題があった。また、転写残トナーなどの微粉体が付着し易く、これにより帯電不良が発生するなどの欠点が指摘されていた。

【0020】米国特許第4371252号明細書には、 繊維を植毛した帯電ブラシが開示されているが、植毛体 背面(支持体側)には電圧を印加するための電極層が一 面に備えられているために、感光体にピンホールなどの 欠陥が生じた場合にはリークが発生し、帯電不良となる ことがある。

【0021】特開平6-27782号公報には、繊維集合体として不織布からなる非接触帯電部材が提案されている。非接触式の場合、帯電を均一に行うために精密な非接触間隔(ギャップ)を維持する必要があるが、上記繊維集合体ではそれは困難である。

【0022】また、感光体の表面磨耗を抑える目的で低い圧接力でも十分なニップ幅が得られる低硬度ゴムや発泡体を弾性層に用いた帯電部材が提案されている。弾性 30層の低硬度化により、従来品に比べ感光体削れは緩和されているが、樹脂層からなる帯電層と感光体との間に働く摩擦の影響により、根本的な削れ防止には至っていない。

【0023】そこで、本発明は、接触帯電において、感 光体の表面削れを防止し、長期的に均一な帯電が得られ る帯電部材を提供することを目的とする。

[0024]

【課題を解決するための手段】すなわち、第1の本発明は、被帯電体に当接し帯電させる接触帯電部材であって、導電性基体上に導電性弾性層および導電性帯電層をこの順に有する接触帯電部材において、該帯電層が静電植毛体であることを特徴とする接触帯電部材である。該構成により、感光体の表面削れを防止している。

【0025】第2の本発明は、第1の本発明において、 帯電層の植毛繊維が、導電性の電子共役性ポリマーで導 電化した繊維の場合である。

【0026】第3の本発明は、第1の本発明において、 帯電層の植毛繊維が、導電性フィラーを分散させた繊維 原材料を紡糸した繊維の場合である。 【0027】第4の本発明は、第1の本発明において、 帯電層の植毛繊維が、導電性フィラーを分散した結着樹脂で導電化した繊維の場合である。

【0028】第5の本発明は、第1乃至第4の本発明に おいて、帯電層の植毛密度Mが、0.4万本/cm²≤ M≤100万本/cm²の場合である。

【0029】第6の本発明は、第1乃至第5の本発明に おいて、帯電層の植毛繊維長しが、0.05mm≦L≦ 3mmの場合である。

【0030】第7の本発明は、第1乃至第6の本発明に おいて、帯電層の植毛繊維の抵抗Rが、1×10'Ωc m≦R≦1×10'Ωcmの場合である。

【0031】第8の本発明は、第1乃至第7の本発明に おいて、帯電層の植毛繊維が、分割性複合繊維を分割し た極細繊維の場合である。

【0032】第9の本発明は、第1乃至第7の本発明に おいて、該帯電層の植毛繊維が、繊維をエッチングした 極細繊維の場合である。

【0033】以下、本発明について詳細に説明する。

【0034】本発明の静電植毛体は、基本的に高電界条件下で帯電させた短繊維を静電的引力を利用して対極の基布へ吸引および投錨させることにより得られる。

【0035】本発明において使用される繊維は、合成繊維、天然繊維、半合成繊維および再生繊維などである。 具体例を挙げると、まず合成繊維としては、例えばナイロン-6、ナイロン-66、ナイロン-12、ナイロン-46、アラミド系などのポリアミド類、PETなどのポリエステル類、PEやPPなどのポリオレフィン類、ポリビニールアルコール系、ポリ塩化ビニールやビニリデン系、ポリアクリロニトリル系、ポリフェニレンサルファイド、ポリウレタン、ポリフルオロエチレン、炭素繊維、ガラス繊維などがある。天然繊維としては、例えば、絹、綿、羊毛、麻などがある。半合成繊維としてはアセテートなど、また再生繊維としては、レーヨン、キュブラなどがある。

【0036】とれらの繊維は、単独または2種類以上組み合わせて用いることができる。

【0037】本発明においては、2種類以上の樹脂原材料を複合紡糸して得られる複合性繊維を用いることができる。中でも化学的な手法でエッチングしてなる極細繊維、または分割性極細繊維は、感光体との接触性や帯電部材として耐久性に優れているので帯電部材の耐久性を向上させることができる。

【0038】とこで、極細繊維の平均径は、0.05~10μmであるととが好ましい。繊維平均径は、電子顕微鏡撮影を行い、任意に10箇所を選び、更に1箇所につき10本の繊維径を測定し、各測定値を平均した値である。

【0039】前者の具体例としては、アルカリエッチン 50 グにより複数の極細繊維が得られる海島型の複合繊維 (以後、海島繊維と称する)が挙げられる。繊維断面が海島構造をとる海島繊維は、例えば海部が加水分解性樹脂、島部が非加水分解性樹脂から成り、アルカリ下で処理することにより海部が除去され複数の島部が極細繊維として現れる。後者の複合繊維(以後、分割繊維と称する)は物理的な力または薬品処理で複数に分割できるが、極細化される繊維数(セグメント数)は、十分な強度が維持できるように1~100本であることが好ましい。

【0040】分割繊維は、例えばポリエステルとナイロンのような非相溶性の熱可塑性樹脂を溶融複合紡糸し熱収縮処理を施している。繊維断面は、各熱可塑性樹脂が交互に配列した構成を有し、植毛後、物理的な開繊処理により複数の極細繊維が得られる。

【0041】本発明において静電植毛体は導電化されるが、その方法としては、例えば、

- 1) 導電性フィラーを分散させた繊維原材料を紡糸した 導電性繊維を植毛する方法
- 2) 導電性の電子共役性ポリマー(以下、導電性ポリマーと称する)を植毛体表面に付与する方法
- 3) 導電性フィラーを分散した結着樹脂を繊維表面に付 与する方法

などが挙げられるが、これらの手法は併用することができる。中でも、2)の方法は特に好ましい。

【0042】繊維の導電化には、植毛前の繊維を導電化する方法、植毛体に加工した後に導電化する方法などがある。

【0043】上記導電性ポリマーとは、例えばポリピロール、ポリチオフェン、ポリキノリン、ポリフェニレン、ポリナフチレン、ポリアセチレン、ポリフェニレン 30 スルフィド、ポリアニリン、ポリフェニレンピニレンや、これらモノマー誘導体の重合物などであり、これらは単独または2種類以上組み合わせて用いることができる。

【0044】また、上記結着樹脂とは、例えばオレフィン樹脂、アクリル樹脂、ポリウレタン樹脂、フェノール樹脂、ナイロン樹脂、ポリエステル樹脂などであり、上記導電性フィラーとしては、アルミニウム、すず、鉄、銅などの金属粉体や金属繊維、酸化亜鉛、酸化すず、酸化チタンなどの金属酸化物、硫化銅や硫化亜鉛などの金40属硫化物、カーボンブラックなどの炭素粉などを挙げることができる。

る。 ととで、モノマーは、気相および液状どちらでも接 触可能である。

【0046】本発明において、植毛密度Mを、0.4万本/cm²≦M≦100万本/cm²にすることにより、感光体表面削れを防止すると共により均一な帯電性を長期的に維持することができる。

【0047】植毛密度の増加と共に感光体との接触面積が増加するが、特に植毛密度Mを0.4万本/cm²以上にすると帯電がより均一になる。また、100万本/cm²を越える高密度植毛では、植毛繊維同士の接触が多くなり感光体との接触面積もそれ以上増加することはなく帯電均一性も一定状態に落ち着く。そこで、植毛密度Mは、0.4万本/cm²をM≤100万本/cm²であることが好ましい。

【0048】本発明の静電植毛体の繊維は、感光体と接触し感光体表面を目的電位に帯電させる役割を担うものである。均一帯電を効率良く行うには、帯電部材と感光体との間に適当なニップを形成し繊維の感光体への接触面積を大きくする必要がある。そのために個々の繊維の先端は、非接触であることが望ましく、そのためには、植毛繊維長しは、0.05mm≤L≤3mmであることが好ましい。繊維長が3mmを越えると、静電植毛時に繊維同士が絡み合い工業的に均一な植毛が困難になるととがある。

【0049】本発明において、静電値毛体の繊維抵抗Rを、 $1\times10^{\circ}$ Ω c m \leq R \leq $1\times10^{\circ}$ Ω c m κ to κ c m κ ないより、感光体表面削れを防止すると共に環境変動に関係なく長期的に均一帯電が可能となる。

【0051】 ここで、繊維抵抗は、短繊維にカットした 繊維を直径17mmのセルに10kgの荷重下で繊維厚 みが2.0mmになるように詰め込み、電圧を印加し、 そのとき流れる電流値と試料体積から体積抵抗を算出し た。

【0052】以下、本発明の接触帯電部材を図を用いて 説明する。

【0053】図1は、帯電部材としての帯電ローラの構成例を示す。

【0054】帯電ローラ1は、導電性基体2と導電性弾性層4と導電性帯電層3で構成される。

であるモノマーを事前に触媒処理された繊維に接触させ 【0055】導電性帯電層3は、導電性処理された静電るととにより、繊維表面を導電性ポリマーでコートでき 50 植毛体であり、静電植毛体は、繊維カット工程、基布へ

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の接着剤付与工程、静電植毛工程、および乾燥工程の一連の工程により加工される。

【0056】図1の静電植毛体は、導電性弾性層の表面 形状に合うよう加工された植毛基布にアクリルなどのエ マルジョン系または溶剤系の接着剤を塗布した後、静電 的に植毛を行うことにより作製される。

【0057】 CCで、植毛基布としては、繊維からなる 織布や不織布、プラスチックやゴムなど樹脂加工物やゴ ム加工物、金属などがあるが、これらはシート状やチュ ープ状など目的の部材形状に加工することができる。

[0058] また、導電性基体もしくは弾性層に上記接 着剤を塗布し、導電性基体の表面もしくは弾性層の表面 に直接静電植毛することも可能である。

[0059] 導電性弾性層4は、帯電部材が感光体に対し、目的のニップ幅を長期的にかつ安定に得られるよう に弾性材料からなる。

【0060】弾性材料としては、例えばEPDM、NBR、ブチルゴム、アクリルゴム、ウレタンゴム、ポリブタジエン、ブタジエンアクリロニトリルゴム、ポリクロロプレン、ポリイソプレン、イソブチレンイソプレンゴム、フッ素ゴム、シリコーンゴムなどの合成ゴムや天然ゴムなどが挙げられる。

[0061] これらの弾性材料は、必要に応じ発泡剤を 用いて適当なセル径に発泡させても良い。弾性材料は、 導電剤を分散させて導電化できる。

【0062】導電剤には、例えばアルミニウム、パラジウム、鉄、銅、銀などの金属系の粉体や繊維、酸化亜鉛、酸化すず、酸化チタン、硫化銅、硫化亜鉛などの金属化合物粉、アセチレンブラック、ケッチェンブラップ・ク、PAN系カーボン、ビッチ系カーボンなどのカーボのかった。 ン粉があり、これらを単独または2種類以上組み合わせで用いることができる。

【0063】図2は、帯電ブレードであり、ブレード状の導電性基体1に導電性弾性層4を介して導電性帯電層*

* 3としての静電植毛体が形成される。

【0064】図3は、ベルト形状の帯電部材である。導電性基体1は、柔軟性のある金属ベルトからなり、その表面に導電性弾性層4と静電植毛された導電性帯電層3が形成されている。5は駆動ロール、6は従助ロールであり、ベルト形状の帯電部材は、駆動ロールにより回転し、感光体(不図示)を帯電させる。

[0065]

【実施例】

「実施例1] 繊維平均径17μmのナイロン繊維を0. 4mmにカットし、導電性ゴムローラ(φ11)の表面 に巻き付けたポリエステル織布に静電植毛した。植毛 は、アップ式植毛機を使用し、アクリル酸エステル接着 剤をコートした被植毛体(ポリエステル織布)を円周方 向に回転させながら行い、繊維密度1万本/cm²の植 毛体を作製した。

【0066】 CCで、導電性ゴムローラは、ステンレス 製の直径6mm金属芯(導電性基体) に、導電性カーボ ンブラックを混合分散したEPDMである。

20 【0067】得られた植毛ローラは、濃度5重量%の塩化鉄水溶液に30分間含浸し繊維表面に塩化鉄成分を付与させた後、導電性ポリピロールの前駆体であるピロール蒸気で満たされた密閉容器に静置し、2時間ピロール蒸気と接触反応を行った。容器内は、ピロール自身の酸化を防止する目的で窒素置換(脱酸素)してある。

【0068】反応後、植毛ローラは純水とエタノールでそれぞれ十分に洗浄してから110℃で30分間乾燥した。

【0069】植毛繊維の抵抗は5×10°Ωcmであっ

【0070】[実施例2、3]実施例1において、静電 植毛体の繊維密度の異なるローラを作製した。詳細を表 1に整理した。

[0071]

表1

実施例1	1万本/c m²
実施例 2	0.3万本/cm²
実施例3	5万本/c m²

【0072】[実施例4] 実施例1において、導電性ポリピロールの代わりに導電性酸化すずを分散したアクリル樹脂を用いて静電植毛体を導電化した。スプレー溶液は、酸化すず30重量%、粘度100cpsに調製し、回転する植毛ロールの繊維表面に薄層コートした。

【0073】植毛繊維の抵抗は 5×10 ⁷ Ω c m であった。

(0074) [実施例5] 導電性カーボンを分散した平均径 23μ mポリプロピレン繊維を0.5mmにカットし、ダウン法により幅1cmのナイロン織布に静電値毛した。

【0075】植毛繊維の抵抗は3×10°Ωcm、植毛密度は1.2万本/cm°であった。

50 【0076】とれを、導電性カーボンを分散したウレタ

ンゴムローラ(φ11)にスパイラル状に巻き付け帯電 ローラを作製した。

【0077】[実施例6]導電性カーボンを分散したア クリル繊維(20μm)を、実施例5と同様な方法で静 電植毛した。

【0078】植毛繊維の抵抗は5×10°Ωcm、植毛 密度は1.6万本/cm'であった。

【0079】とれを、ニップ幅5mmのブレードを覆う ように貼り付け帯電ブレードを作製した。ブレードは、 金属板に導電性カーボンを分散したNBRシート(肉厚 10 2mm)が形成されている。

【0080】 [実施例7] ナイロン-6とポリエチレン テレフタレートの各成分が交互に位置するセグメント数 8、単糸平均径1μmのオレンジ断面形状の分割繊維を 0.5mmにカットした。とれを、実施例1と同様な方 法で導電性ゴムローラ (φ11) の表面に巻き付けたナ イロン織布に静電植毛した。静電植毛後、分割繊維に高 圧流体を噴射し繊維の分割を行い、植毛密度30万本/ cm'の植毛体を得た。

【0081】次に、実施例1と同様な方法で導電性処理 を行い、繊維抵抗を1×10°Ωcmに調整した。

【0082】 [実施例8] アクリル繊維(15 μm) を 0.8mmにカットし、実施例1と同様な植毛法により 芯金に巻き付けたポリエステル織布ローラ (φ11)に 静電植毛した。植毛密度は2万本/cm²であった。

【0083】次に、上記植毛ローラを回転させながらそ の繊維表面に導電性ポリアニリンを1重量%溶解したN -メチル-2-ピロリドン溶液をスプレーコートし、繊 維抵抗を $5 \times 10^7 \Omega cm$ に調整した。

【0084】 [実施例9] ポリエチレンテレフタレート (海部) とナイロンー6(島部) からなる海島繊維(島 部極細繊維径0.3 μm)を、実施例8と同様な方法で 幅1 c mのナイロン-6織布に静電植毛した。これを3 重量%の水酸化ナトリウム水溶液(90℃)に浸しポリ エチレンテレフタレートを加水分解し、ナイロン6の極 細繊維を得た。

【0085】繊維密度は35万本/cm²であった。

【0086】次に、実施例1の導電性処理において、ピ ロール蒸気との接触反応時間を40分間とした以外は全 て同様な方法で導電化を行い、1×10′Ωcmの導電 体とした。

【0087】とれを、導電性カーボンを分散したNBR ローラ (φ11) にスパイラル状に巻き付け帯電ローラ を作製した。

【0088】[実施例10]実施例7の分割繊維を希塩 酸で洗浄してから、70℃に保温された15重量%の塩 化銅水溶液に2時間浸漬し、塩化銅成分を吸着させた。

【0089】ビロール蒸気で満たされた密閉容器(密閉 容器を真空脱気し脱酸素してからピロール蒸気を導入し た) に上記繊維をセットし、20時間放置して重合反応 50 からカブリ(%)を算出した。カブリは、5%以上にな

を行った。反応後、純水とエタノールで十分に洗浄して から100°Cで乾燥した。

【0090】次に、導電処理した繊維を0.5mmにカ ットし、導電性ゴムローラ (φ11) の表面に巻き付け たポリエステル織布に静電植毛した。

【0091】植毛は実施例1と同様に行い、更に開繊処 理し、繊維密度30万本/cm'の植毛体を作製した。 【0092】 ここで、導電性ゴムローラは、実施例1と 同様なローラを使用した。

【0093】繊維抵抗は、1×10'Ωcmであった。. 【0094】 [実施例11] 30 umのレーヨン繊維を 実施例10と同様な方法で導電化し静電植毛体を得た (植毛密度2万本/cm²、抵抗1×10°Ωcm)。 【0095】[比較例1]実施例6で使用した繊維と同 様な導電性アクリル繊維を0.5mmにカットした後、 アクリル酸エステル樹脂に分散し、ナイロン織布にコー トした。

【0096】これを導電性カーボンを分散したウレタン ゴムローラ (φ11) に巻き付け帯電ローラを作製し 20 た。

【0097】 [比較例2] 実施例1と同様な導電性ゴム ローラに実施例4と同様な導電性酸化すず分散アクリル 樹脂をディッピングコートし、平均200μmの膜厚を 形成した。次に、この表面を粗化するために機械研磨 し、JIS規格(B0601)による十点平均表面粗さ (Rz) を50 μ mにした。

【0098】 [比較例3] 比較例1において作製した帯 電ローラを薄層研磨しアクリル繊維をローラ表面に析出 させた。

【0099】 [評価方法] 帯電ローラを図に示す画像形 成装置 (レーザープリンター) に装着し、圧接加重1 k gで感光ドラムに接触させた。

【0100】画像形成装置(レーザープリンター)は、 プロセススピード; 16枚/min、解像度; 600 d piに改造して使用した。感光体の回転に対し従助回転 する帯電ローラに所定の電圧を印加し、感光体の表面削 れと画質を調査した。

【0101】なお、帯電ブレードについては、ローラ専 用の接触帯電装置を改良した保護治具に取付け感光体に 40 対し固定状態で当接させた。

【0102】・画像出し環境;高温高湿H/H(32. 5℃、85%)、常温常湿N/N(23℃、60%)、 低温低湿し/L(15°C、10%)の3条件。

【0103】·印加電圧; AC1. 8kVpp+DC-700V

· 画出耐久; 10 k 枚耐久

・耐久評価;リフレクメーター(東京電色株式会社製、 TC-6DS)を使用し、プリント後の転写紙白部の白 色度とプリント前の転写紙の白色度を測定し、両者の差

ると画質的に問題となる。

- 【0104】評価項目は、以下の2項目である。
- 1) ドラム削れ起因のカブリとして、耐久感光ドラムによる画像カブリ評価。
- 2) 耐久帯電部材によるカブリとして、初期画像のカブ*

* リと耐久後の帯電部材を未耐久の感光ドラムで画像出しを行った時の画像カブリ評価。

【0105】画質は、カブリ5%を境界とする4段階で評価した(表2)。

[0106]

表2 (ドラム削れと画質の評価レベル)

画像カブリ	◎;~2未満(良好な画質)
	〇;2~5未満
	△;5~8未満
	×;8以上(帯電不良画像)

(単位 %)

[0107] [評価結果] 実施例の評価結果を表3に整理した。

【0108】静電植毛体を帯電層とする帯電部材で耐久 試験を行ったところ、耐久中、感光体削れに起因した画 20 像カブリは、正常な範囲(カブリ5%未満)にあり、長 期的に感光体削れを防止することができた。

【0109】極細繊維である分割繊維(実施例7)やエッチング繊維としての海島繊維(実施例9)を使用すると、3環境において全て良好な画質が得られ、更に耐久後も耐久初期と同等な高画質を維持することができた。

【0110】静電植毛体は帯電性が良好であり、感光体

に固定状態で当接した帯電ブレード系(実施例6) においても画像カブリは良好であり、高画質が得られた。

【0111】表4に比較例の評価結果を示す。

【0112】植毛用の導電性短繊維を樹脂に分散したり、ローラ表面を粗化した帯電部材では、感光体の表面削れが進行し、削れ起因のカブリが多発した。

【0113】短繊維を樹脂に分散させると(比較例 1)、帯電性は著しく低下した。この部材を研磨し繊維 を表面に析出させた比較例3や表面粗化した比較例2の 部材でも、十分な帯電性は得られなかった。

[0114]

表3 (実施例の画質評価結果)

帯電部材	環 境	帯電起因の) AC1. 8kVpp+L	ドラム削れ 起因のカブ リ評価	
		初期前久後		耐久後
実施例1	L/L N/N H/H	0 0	0 0	0
実施例 2	L/L N/N H/H	0 0 0	000	0 0 0
実施例3	L/L N/N H/H		000	0 © ©
実施例4	L/L N/N H/H	000	000	0 © ©
実施例 5	L/L N/N H/H	000	000	0 © 0
実施例 6	L/L N/N H/H	000	000	O © O
実施例7	L/L N/N H/H	0	0	© ©
実施例8	L/L N/N H/H	0	0 0	O Ø Ø
実施例9	L/L N/N H/H	© ©	© ©	© © ©
実施例10	L/L	0	0	0

	N/N H/H	0	() ()	0	16
実施例11	L/L N/N H/H	© © O	© © O	© © 0	

[0115]

表4 比較例の画質評価結果

比較例	環 境	耐久起因のカブリ評価		ドラム削れ 起因のカブ リ評価
		初期	耐久後	耐久後
比較例1	L/L N/N H/H	Δ Ο Δ	×	Δ Δ ×
比較例 2	L/L N/N H/H	Δ Ο Δ	Δ Δ ×	Δ Δ ×
比較例3	L/L N/N H/H	Δ Δ	Δ Δ ×	Δ Δ ×

[0116]

【発明の効果】本発明の静電植毛体からなる帯電部材は、長期的に感光体の表面削れを防止する効果が得られる。

【0117】更に感光体との接触性が良好であり、均一に帯電させる効果も得られる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の帯電ローラの断面図である。

【図2】本発明の帯電ブレードの正面図と側面図である。

(図3)本発明の帯電ベルトの断面図である。

【図4】従来の帯電ローラの断面図である。

【図5】接触帯電装置の正面図である。

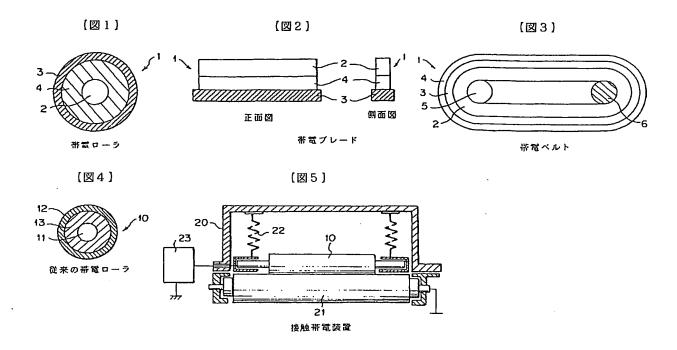
【図6】接触帯電装置を備えるレーザービームプリンタ

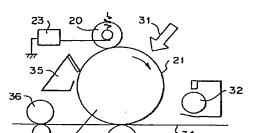
ーの主要部の構成図である。

【符号の説明】

1 本発明の接触帯電ローラ

- 導電性基体 (芯金)
- 30 3 導電性帯電層 (静電植毛体)
 - 4 導電性弾性層
 - 10 従来の帯電ローラ
 - 11 導電性基体(芯金)
 - 12 帯電層
 - 13 導電性弾性層
 - 20 接触帯電装置
 - 21 感光体(感光ドラム)
 - 22 加圧バネ
 - 23 電源
- 40 31 レーザー光
 - 32 現像装置
 - 33 転写装置
 - 3 4 転写材
 - 35 クリーニング装置
 - 36 定着装置





【図6】

レーザービームブリンクー抵略図